



THEATRE ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, August 18. 1784, will be presented,
A COMEDY, called, **THE RIVALS; OR, A TRIP TO BATH.**
Written by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq; author of the School for Scandal, Duenna, &c.
Captain Absolute, Mr WOODS;
Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr Wilmot Wells; Faulkland, Mr Sutherland;
Sir Lucius O'Tigger, Mr Hallion; Fag, Mr Tannett; David,
Mr Charteris; Coachman, Mr J. Bland;
And Acres, Mr BELL.
Lydia Langlish, Mrs SPARKS;
Mrs Malaprop, Mrs Charteris; Lucy, Mrs Mills;
And Julie, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.
End of the Play, the Favourite Hunting Song of
"The Moment Aurora peep'd into my Room."
By Mr BELL.
To which will be added, the **DRAMATIC ROMANCE OF CYMION.**
Written by the late Mr GARRICK.
Cymon, Mr TANNETT;
Justice Dorus (with a Song in character), Mr Charteris; Merlin, Mr Sutherland;
Damon, Mr J. Bland; Dorilas, Mr Bland, jun.;
And Linco, Mr HALLION.
Fatima, Mrs SPARKS;
Urganda, Mrs Wilmot Wells; Dorcas, Mrs Charteris; First Shepherdess, Mrs Tannett; Second Shepherdess, Mrs Mills;
And Sylvia, Mrs BADDELEY.
TICKETS to be had, and places for the Boxes taken, of Mr Giss, at the Office of the Theatre.

ACADEMY—PERTH.

THIS Academy sits down the 1st of October, and rises the 1st of August thereafter, every year.—The following branches of Science are taught by the respective Masters:—Writing, Drawing, and the French Language; Arithmetic in all its parts; Book-keeping, and all the branches of the Mathematics; particularly, Euclid's Elements, plane and spherical Trigonometry, the Conic Sections, Algebra and Fluxions, with all their applications; particular and general Geography, with the uses of the Globes; general Mensuration; Surveying, with the uses of the several instruments used by Surveyors; Gauging and Fortification; Navigation, with the uses of the instruments that are used at sea; and also, Perspective, with the orders of Architecture. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, for explaining and illustrating of which, the Academy is provided with a good Apparatus.

Two years are necessary to pass through the above course: but any person may attend the first year, without attending the second. As the students of each year's class proceed together, it is of great importance to them, to enter immediately at the beginning of the session.
The fees for Drawing and Writing, taught by Mr McOmie, are Half-a-guinea the Drawing, and a Crown the Writing per quarter; and the fee for the French, taught by Mr McGregor, is Half-a-guinea per quarter. The other branches are taught at Two Guineas per session.
Spherical Trigonometry, the Conic Sections, Fluxions, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, are usually taught the last session, and the other branches the first.

Mr Alexander Gibson, Master of the Academy, has large and general accommodation for young Gentlemen, whom he boards and superintends, at the rate of Six Guineas per quarter.

THE Gentlemen of the County of Fife, who have occasion to travel the road to Kinghorn from the north and east parts of the county, are requested to meet in the Town-house of Kirkcaldie, on Monday next the 23d current, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider of the propriety of erecting a Toll-bar at the west end of Kirkcaldie, as proposed by the Commissioners of the North-Ferry turnpike, at their last general meeting, and intended to be carried into execution at their next meeting at Kinross on Saturday the 28th current.

THE General Stated Half-yearly Meeting of the Trustees on the Road from Cleugh to Borrowstounness, is to be held on Wednesday the 15th of August current, within the house of George Jarvey vintner in Bathgate, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time and place the Trustees on said road are requested to attend.

PRESERVATION OF THE GAME.

AS the Game on the estates of Glenelg, Edzell, Lethnot, and Navarre, has been much destroyed for some years past, and has suffered greatly from the severity of last winter, the Earl of Dalhousie finds himself obliged to take every method possible to preserve the grounds for the ensuing season. His friends, he hopes, will join with him in the resolution to spare the game this year; and all others must excuse him for taking every legal means for rendering his purpose effectual. Other persons, besides the fowling or game-keepers, are appointed for this season to preserve the grounds; and a premium will be given for the discovery of all such as shall endeavour to counteract the intention of this advertisement.

SALE of the Lands of LEITH-HALL, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE Whole PROPERTY belonging to Lieutenant-Colonel Leith of Leith-hall, holding mostly of the Crown, and all lying in that district of Aberdeenshire, called Tass Gairloch, whereof the present free rent, at a moderate conversion of a great variety of customs, is 996 l. 13 s. 11 d. 7-12ths Sterling, and 618 bolls 2 firlets 2 pecks of meal, at eight stone, exclusive of the land-tax, which is paid by the tenants.
The estate comprehends, I. The Lands and Baronies of Leith-hall, Lethie, Christkirk, and others, all lying contiguous within the parishes of Keig, Kenethmont, Lethie, and Premnay, the patronage of which three last belongs to Colonel Leith, and will be sold with the lands. The rent of this lot is 722 l. 6 s. 3 d. 3-12ths Sterling of money, and 557 bolls, 3 firlets of meal.—But as it is very extensive, and in general has a great command of water, and within about four miles of lime, there is no doubt, that, by the introduction of a proper system of farming, the rent, with little expence to the proprietor, may in a few years be very considerably improved, and rendered permanent and solid; the country being equally calculated for raising grain or cattle, and the town and port of Aberdeen affording a ready market for every production. The Mains of Leith-hall is substantially inclosed, upon which there is a considerable value of planting fit for sale, besides a great extent of thriving young wood. In the above rent, this farm is only reckoned at 100 l. Sterling, and 36 bolls of meal; but it was lately let at 145 l. Sterling, upon a lease for five years, voidable in the event of a sale.
II. The Lands of Inch and Nether Boddam, lying within the parish of Inch, whereof the yearly free rent is 168 l. 4 s. 5 d. Sterling of money, and 60 bolls 3 firlets 3 pecks of meal.
III. The Lands of Blackhall and Crothead, lying within the parish of Inverury, whereof the yearly free rent is 56 l. 3 s. 5 d. 3-12ths Sterling.

These two last lots lie at some distance from the bulk of the estate, and are extensive, and capable of considerable improvement. There is a large thriving village, with a good weekly market at Inch; and the fields around it are remarkably rich and beautiful.
The estate will be sold either altogether, or in the above lots; and persons intending to purchase may apply for further particulars to Mr Moir of Scotland, and Dr Thom, Colonel Leith's trustees at Aberdeen; Andrew Stewart, junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or Alexander Stewart at Leith-house, the factor, by whom the lands will be shown.

This Day is published,
By W. CREECH and C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh,
And by T. CADELL, London,
(Price 6 s. in boards.)

A TREATISE ON PLOUGHS, AND WHEEL-CARRIAGES.

Illustrated by Plates.
By JAMES SMALL,
Plough and Cart-wright, formerly at Blackadder Mount, now at Rosebank, near Ford, Mid Lothian.
"I holdly recommend a plough introduced into Scotland about twelve years ago, by James Small at Blackadder Mount, Berwickshire, which is now in great request."
"This plough may be considered as a capital improvement."
LORD KAIMES'S GENTLEMAN FARMER.
N. B. Gentlemen possessed of Subscription papers are requested to send them to John Small, Craig's Close, Edinburgh.

ENSIGNCY TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, on very encouraging terms for the purchaser, an ENSIGNCY in the 1st Battalion of 42d Regiment of foot.—Application to be made to James Horne, writer to the signet at Edinburgh, or Mr John Murray, military agent, No. 16, Floyder Street, near Horse Guards, London.

SALMON FISHINGS TO LET.

THE Lease of the Salmon-fishing of the water of Beaulie, in the county of Inverness, expires upon the first day of December 1785, and it is proposed to LET the Whole Fishing of the said river, with the cruives and corf-houses thereof, for the space of nineteen years, to commence from the said first day of December 1785.
Such as incline to become tackmen may therefore lodge their proposals in writing with James Frazer of Belledune, by Inverness, or James Frazer writer to the signet in Edinburgh, betwixt and the 20th of September next, specifying the tack-duty they are willing to give, which will be determined on betwixt and the 12th of November; and the names of the offerers not preferred shall be concealed if required.
To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Barony of EDROM,

with the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage thereof, lying in the parish of Edrom, and shire of Berwick; on which there is a good monition-house, finished in the modern taste, and proper for the accommodation of a genteel family. There is a convenient set of office-houses, an excellent double pigeon-house, and there are two gardens upon the premises, each of an acre of ground.

This estate consists of 807 acres Scots measure.—The lands are exceedingly fertile and rich, either for grass or corn, almost the whole estate is inclosed and subdivided with good and thriving hedges.—The tacks of the farms of Newtown, of Edrom, and Edrom West Mains, expire at Whittinmas 1786, and the other tacks on the estate expire at Martinmas 1786 and Martinmas 1787, except a liferent tack of Edrom East Mains, the tenant thereof being about 80 years of age, when there will be a very considerable rise of rent on the whole estate. The lands are capable of great improvement, which abound with plenty of marle, are well situated for lime, and there is an inexhaustible free-stone quarry in the lands along the Braes of Whittader; near half a mile in length.

The lands are most delightfully situated within two measured miles of Dunfermline, where there is a good market; and the great road from Dunfermline to Eymouth and Berwick, runs through the same.—There are good farm houses and office houses upon each farm.—The water of Whittader, which runs on the north of the estate, affords excellent angling for trout and salmon, and on the estate there are plenty of game.

The estate holds of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books at 720 l. 6 s. 3 d.

For further particulars, apply to John Bogue writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the estate, with the rental and progress of writings, which is clear and complete.

Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

TO be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of August 1784, between the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The Estate of CORSOCK, in the parish of Parton and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of upwards of two thousand three hundred acres, with the Superiority of the Lands of Craichie.

The Estate holds of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and is rented at 221 l. 5 s. Sterling. If the Estate does not sell in cumulo, it will be exposed in the following lots.

LOT I. MARNHOUL, Upper and Nether AUCHINVEYS, rented at 45 l.

LOT II. BLACKARVIE, as possessed by Samuel Douglas, rented at 39 l.

LOT III. IRONMANNOCK, as possessed by John Lock, rented at 33 l. 10 s.

LOT IV. The Mains of CORSOCK, comprehending the Lands called the Loch of Corsock, with the Mill, Mill Lands, Maltures, and Sequels; and the Superiority of this lot, and of lots 1st, 2d, and 3d, and the lands of Craichie, rented at 103 l. 15 s.

On lot 4th is the mansion-house of Corsock, lying on the water of Urr, and a valuable thriving wood fit for cutting. The lands in this lot are all well inclosed, and subdivided with sufficient stone dykes, and are very improvable. The Loch of Corsock, consisting of twenty-one acres, may be drained at a small expence, and converted into good arable and meadow land; and there are appearances of marle in the loch, which will be a fund of improvement to the whole estate.

The teinds are valued, and a decret of sale obtained, which will be conveyed to the purchasers.

If lots 1st, 2d, and 3d, are sold separately, the purchasers will hold feu of the purchaser of lot 4th, for payment of one shilling of feu-duty yearly, with a duplication at the expiry of each heir, or singular successor.

If lot 1st does not sell in cumulo, it will, if purchasers incline, be sold in three parcels, viz.

Parcel 1st, Marnhoul, rented at - - - L. 45 0 0

Parcel 2d, Upper Auchinvey, rented at - - - 14 0 0

Parcel 3d, Nether Auchinvey, rented at - - - 10 0 0

To be held feu as above, of the purchaser of lot 4th.

Part of the lands are out of lease, and the whole will be so at Whittinmas 1785; and being let when the prices of cattle were very low, a considerable rise may be expected.

The progress of writs, conditions of sale, plan, and measurement of the lands, to be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet, to whom persons inclining to purchase may apply for further information.

Patrick McGeorge at Mains of Corsock, will show the lands.

A considerable part of the price will fall to be retained by the purchaser of the estate, if sold in cumulo, or with the purchaser of lot 4th, if sold separately.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE following petition was wrote by a clergyman in the north country. If you entertain the same favourable opinion of its merit that I do, I shall hope soon to see it in the Caledonian Mercury. I am, Sir,
Your very humble servant, G.

TIEND CAUSE.

TO the Right Honourable Lords Of Council, Session, and Records, Who long Commissioners have been To settle Kirk's and value Tiend, This last, but short, petition, From the poor Parson of S—n, A sleeping process thus reneweth, And, come what will,

Left him inly sheweth.

THAT, though his tale was told before In prose and print, all Scotland o'er, He begs your Lordships will allow A single minute to review The case, narrated here in rhyme; It won't ev'n take that minute's time.

In sixty-three his claim began, When thirteen heritors, but one Or two, did, of their own accord, Declare, both by their writ and word, "That they themselves had often thought "His friend was a thing of nought, "And, therefore, justly deemed it meet "To open up their old decret; "In which, 'tis plain, the rule of tint "Was neither true nor valued rent, "But less than either, greatly less, "As vouch'd by all the books of cess; "Whereas they meant, in time to come, "To give a reasonable sum."

This was the substance of their letter, And one could scarce have wish'd a better; The quorum then was fix'd upon, And your petitioner, Melfs John, Ne'er doubted but your Lordships wou'd, At any rate, have been so good, As grant decret, without delay, For what his Lairds agreed to pay; (He neither wish'd, nor wanted more, Nor does he to this very hour.)

But, to poor John's astonishment, Your Lordships would give no consent, Because you had resolv'd, 'twas said, That no such openings should be made, Except when any old decree Gave less than ev'n the least degree.

And thus that wretched minimum Made Judges deaf, and Lawyers dumb, And John, by thirty pounds, and more, Still poorer than he was before. Yet, if from fifty pounds you take The sum for grass, and then subtract What must be own'd by all contents, Should be allow'd for elements, The remainder will hardly come Quite up to this same minimum. Nay, full eight chalders, he is told, Of victual, or its worth in gold, Was always deem'd the lowest charge For stipend, where the tithes are large.

In your decision, how'er, This mortified petitioner Has acquiesc'd, for many years, Till now, by accident, he hears, Decrets are opened, of late, With larger sums, and later date: If that has truly been the case, Melfs John, 'tis hop'd, may yet find grace. But, true or false, no priest of sense Can ever have the impudence To call this case a precedent, Unless his heritors consent; And that, indeed, may come to pass, Perhaps ad Graciam Calculus; At any rate, it will be rare: Grant, then, good Lords, this Parson's pray'r; And grant it with a retrospect, Else he can reap but small effects, Because, like mustard after meat, What's future often comes too late: And he, some years now past threecore, Can hardly hope for many more: And, tho' his days were lengthen'd out, Assistants must be had, no doubt, And twenty pounds, with bed and board, From fifty he can ill afford. Far less, now, when his strength is gone, Can your poor, old, gray-headed John, Trudge over mountains, rocks, and rivers, Through glens, and dens, and dangers divers, In depths of winter, storm, and frost, Where often passengers are lost. To catechise two thousand people; Besides, the prices now are triple Of all the necessaries of life To him, his children, and his wife; For two-pence, forty years ago, Went farther than a shilling now; And though the Lairds raise rents at will, His fifty pounds are fifty still.

He's liv'd, too, in a rotten house, (Which few men but himself wou'd choose) For almost now these forty years; From whence it certainly appears, That he has liv'd to ev'ry Laird More, annually, than's now requir'd. 'Tis true, indeed, this argument Can't move your Lordships to assent; But, sure, it merits some regard From his opposing Lord and Laird. The tenants, too, ev'n to a man, With success to their parson's plan, Tho' almost every body knows, They pay the piper in the clofe.

Pray, then, Good Lords, review this cause; And, since you don't make Persian laws, Your interlocutor reverie; The widow and the fatherless Will bless your Lordships when he's gone, And with the Beggar's Benignity To all who lend their helping hand To this your supplicant's demand. John, likewise, while he lives, shall pray For all your Lordships every day.

• Health and ready money.



HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, August 10.

WENT through in Committee, with amendments, the hat duty, expiring laws, cotton duty, and several other bills.

Agreed to the report of the wax duty, navy-holders, ordnance debentures, indemnity, and several other bills, and ordered them to be engrossed.

Sir James Johnson presented a petition from General Murray, stating a variety of hardships to which the petitioner had been reduced by his command in the island of Minorca, where he had been exposed to various losses, and much perfidy, from those in whom he was under the necessity of reposing a confidence, and therefore praying relief.—Referred to the consideration of a Committee.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, on the report of the commutation bill to prevent smuggling, when

Mr Rose moved, that the report be read a second time.

Mr Jolliffe said, he had anticipated on a former occasion his grounds of dissent to it.

Mr Moyley (member for Bath) objected to the proposed scheme, as it more especially affected landlords.

Mr Alderman Newnham said, he was as sensible as any man of the hardships which might arise from the proposed commutation of the tax. It would undoubtedly bear hard upon many of his constituents, for whose interests he was deeply engaged, and upon none more severely than himself; but when he considered the evils it was intended to correct, and the great advantages which might arise from it, he was compelled to wish it success, and could not withhold his support from it.

Mr Mylne (member for York) acknowledged that he had originally favoured the proposed measure. He then thought it worthy a trial, and had given it every attention. He had since, however, altered his original sentiments, and at present thought it would be productive of no good effect. His constituents were of the same opinion. He had had a correspondence with them on the subject—they condemned the scheme—and he withheld it altered, or rejected altogether.

Mr Alderman Watson said, he differed entirely from the last Hon. Gentleman, and considered the scheme as a subject from which the most useful consequences might be expected. His constituents were in general of the same opinion. This he looked upon as a strong argument in favour of the plan. They certainly understood the various evolutions in smuggling, as being affected by them, and, therefore, were well qualified to judge of the most effectual mode of prevention. He would add, that the East India Company, a Company interested in the fate of the measure more perhaps than any other society, approved of it. To him no greater argument could be adduced in its favour. The East India Company were not that body of men they were described—they were of the greatest advantage to the trade and navigation of this country, and, therefore, deserved every species of support.

Sir Edward Ashley pointed out many improprieties in the tax, which, as then before the House, he thought was the just subject of reprobation. Smuggling was an evil which demanded a remedy, but it was not to be corrected at so much hazard.

Mr Eden said he had paid every attention to the measure now under consideration in the committee, which had the correction of smuggling for its object, and of which he was a member. He had originally favoured the scheme, as thinking it worthy of experiment. But from the information he had collected both within and without doors, since it had become a subject of public agitation, he must acknowledge that he had found himself under the necessity of altering his primary sentiments. He thought the scheme highly defective in point of proportion. A certain description of houses and persons were to be taxed, who ought to be exempted, and for the exception of whom there was no proviso in the bill. Schools, for example, were to be taxed; where little or no tea was drunk. This circumstance had been suggested to him in the lobby, and it surely merited attention. The houses of minors also were to be taxed, which would perhaps be unoccupied for a considerable time by their proprietors, and in which, therefore, no tea would be drunk. These were circumstances of oppression that merited attention. There were various other points which he thought objectionable, and which by no means recommended the bill. He might add, that there were many farm-houses in a state of dilapidation, and whole streets in this great metropolis of which the proposed tax would double the rent, and which must of course prove a very distressful circumstance to the proprietors. The present bill also went only to tax two houses. He could not understand this principle of taxation; a man that had three houses was surely better able to pay a tax than one who possessed only two. To restrict, therefore, the imposition to two houses was absurd, and in his opinion evidently calculated to exempt the rich from a burden which they ought to bear.

Mr Rose did not see the bill in the light which it struck the Hon. gentleman. The clause relative to school-houses was not easily remedied. Charity schools were expressly excepted in the bill, but other school-houses were not, from the difficulty of doing it, these houses, for the most part, making part of the dwelling-house in which the family resided. The case of minors he did not think required much attention. It could not be supposed that those who were rich enough, and kept up families, desired to be exempted. The Hon. Gentleman, he trusted, would think his Grace the Duke of Bedford ought to pay: But the truth was, unless the minor resided in his house or houses, they were necessarily excepted, as the bill went that length in express words.

Mr Mainwaring said he was not satisfied with the answer which had been made respecting school-houses; for though the schoolmaster might put the tax on the parents of his scholars, this was still a hardship, as they had already contributed their share to the tax; he had, therefore, prepared a clause, which he would submit to the consideration of the House, as a rider.

Sir Peter Burrell opposed the tax, as adding to the land-tax, which in this country he deemed already much too heavy. He was surprised gentlemen had not taken it up in this light; and the members for the city of London having acceded to it so freely, was, in his apprehension, a very serious and explicit intimation of its spirit and tendency.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland said he had received no complaints from his constituents concerning it, and he should have been surprised if he had, as in his judgment the object was great, and counterbalanced any inconvenience it might involve.

Mr Dempster could not say his constituents had been silent on the business, or that he had reason to think they acquiesced

in it. He mentioned many causes for the acquiescence of the members for London, and stated a parallel between Lombard-street and a street in Dundee or Perth, by which he showed that the former, by this bill, would be increased almost one-fourth of their rent, whereas in the other the augmentation would not amount to anything considerable. The inhabitants in Scotland would be taxed one seventeenth part of their incomes, those in London not above the seven-hundredth part of theirs. The tax, therefore, was in all respects unequal, and he trusted something would be done to prevent its becoming a law.

Mr Courtenay said, he should not have risen, but for what had fallen from a worthy Alderman on the floor. He congratulated the Alderman on the reformation which it seems had taken place in the city. They were no smugglers, and he, for one, was glad of it. But they all knew a time when the case was otherwise, and a comic writer, of no very ancient date, had introduced it under the character of Alderman Smuggler. He meant nothing invidious by the remark. It did not originate with him. The House would please to observe, that he never dealt in personalities. He had not expected to find the city members against a tax which would be offensive only to smugglers. But he was really sorry for the young minister, who needed not this tax to make him unpopular. He thought the smugglers would be as strong a check on the Company as the new Board of Commissioners. Thus controlled by two, instead of one, he had no doubt but they would do pretty well for the future. He thought the minister meant to shut the people up in utter darkness for their blind partiality, and to render this effectual, he had begun with the very heavy tax upon candles.

Mr Hamet was not against the tax. Money must be had, and the minister would have been to blame not to have fixed on some mode of raising it which was not likely to fail. He contradicted Mr Dempster's calculation, relative to the number of houses in Lombard Street, as well as the occupation of its inhabitants.

Sir Charles Bampfylde, Sir Archibald Edmondstone, and Sir William Cunningham spoke.

Mr Fox said, he had not heard one reason which, in his opinion, operated against it. The commutation was a farce, and ridiculous in the extreme. There was not one of the taxes which had been laid on by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which might not be called with as much propriety a substitution for the duty on tea as the new impost on windows. What single circumstance had been mentioned, which in any degree tended to relieve this enormous burden from the many and serious charges brought against it? What, however, struck him most, was the commutation held forth to the public. This was such an absurdity as never had been swallowed before in this country. There was not one principle common between them. The duty was taken from an object of consumption altogether optional. The substituted tax was not on any commodity of consumption, but on a circumstance unavoidable in almost every situation in life. What was this but forcing the poor to pay for the luxuries of the rich? It was, as he understood it, coupled with innumerable circumstances, which it might be thought invidious in him to mention, literally grinding the faces of the poor, and oppressing those who could not help themselves, in a manner unprecedented and alarming in this free country. There was only one reason he saw in its favour, and that was such a one as would undoubtedly carry it through. It was laying a burden on the people for the advantage of the East-India Company. Thus circumstanced, it was impossible the bill should not succeed. For in attending to the several concessions which had distinguished the operations of this session, it was observable that no concession might be deprived of which concerned only the Minister's own private judgment, or the interest of the public; but wherever the East-India Company interfered, no concession was to be expected, no retreating took place. On this foundation the Minister was immovable, and so, he doubted not, would the bill prove. But he begged the House to mark the consequences. An alarm had already been spread, and justly, on this subject. The Company and the country were committed: It remained to see what part Englishmen would act. Many extravagant panegyrics had lately been passed on the Company within those walls. It was now the fashion to extol and commend them, in proportion, perhaps, as they deserved to be condemned; and this country ought to regard their encroachment, their usurpations, their monopolies, and their cruelties, with jealousy and abhorrence. But till that night, till that session, and till the present Ministry, under which they were to be mentioned only in terms of gross adulation, their faults to be extenuated, their policy admired, and their credit substantiated at the public expence, he never heard any of their foulest fycophants stand forth and maintain, that the navy or marine of this country owed any obligations to them. The truth was, the navy depended on the whole system of our commerce, and to no branch of that commerce had it less obligation than to the East-India trade.—After stating this in a variety of strong and pointed views, Mr Fox then reprobated the bill in the whole, as arbitrary and compulsory in a very extraordinary degree; and said there appeared to him no other method of amending it, but by rendering it as optional as possible. This might be done, he thought, by restricting the tax on houses to those only in which tea was consumed, and leaving others as they were, where no tea was drunk. Licenses for the purposes of drinking tea would effectually answer this end, at the same time that an adequate penalty might be added on those houses where this commodity was consumed without any license. Without some regulation as this, he avowed his opposition to the tax, as one of the most partial, unjust, and arbitrary that ever was framed. Mr Fox adverted also to the manner in which the arguments of his Hon. Friend, Mr Eden, had been answered, especially that respecting minors. The principle or foundation of his reasoning, he said, was not disputed; but he was told by one high in office, that a clause was provided, which, however, it was not yet convenient to bring up. Was not this a substantial reason for deferring the second reading of the report? Ought not the bill to be re-committed, that this and various other clauses might undergo anew the discussion of the Committee? This was a very extraordinary mode of replying to objections. We are not ready to answer your particular surmises, but we are preparing a remedy which you cannot see in time to find any fault with it, but which you ought to give us credit for, as we have no doubt of your confidence. You ought, therefore, to call our abilities in question by any hesitation whatever. The use of riders in that House had always been in cases of inadvertency, but never till the present example of the Secretary to the Treasury was a rider promised in answer to a serious objection. The same re-

marks applied to what had been said respecting school-houses; and in this manner were the measures of Administration defended, not by an address to men's judgments or understandings, but by trifling with that confidence which the representatives of the people unavoidably placed in the executive part of Government. The argument about the tax as extending to two houses, with regard to all who had more than one, was in the same manner still unanswered, no reason having yet been assigned why the duty should not extend to all. In its present state, therefore, the tax was full of the most flagrant absurdity imaginable. He trusted much pains would be taken to render it at least less exceptionable, as the form which it now wore was in every respect disgraceful to the Legislature, inimical to the liberties of a free country, repugnant to all the ideas of taxation he had ever heard, and bore a friendly aspect only to the East India Company, whose advantage seemed to him its primary object.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered Mr Fox, by referring to the India bill of last year, which, he said, he would always bring to the recollection of the House, whenever the Hon. Gentleman charged Administration with any connivance with the Company, or the Company with any undue influence over the government of this country. He then went into a long vindication of all his concessions during the process of the taxes; and concluded with declaring for the bill.

Mr Fox replied, that however wrong his bill might be, that was no indemnity to the country for the errors of the present Administration. But the Hon. Gentleman was not inconsistent. It was his usual mode of confuting the arguments brought against his measures, though it was a plan of reasoning by no means to be envied.

Sir James Erskine said a few words amidst a loud clamour for the question, which being at last finally put, the House divided, when there appeared,

Ayes	143
Noes	40
Majority	103

Mr Hussey proposed, that instead of the words *three shillings* as an imposition on six windows, *two shillings* should be put. He thought three shillings too much, and that two shillings were better adapted to the circumstances of the poor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was not prepared for any new mode of supply in the place of the deduction which such a change would introduce, and should therefore oppose it.

Mr Eden thought the tax of three shillings would not be so productive as was imagined.

The question, however, being then put, the amendment was negatived, after which the other clauses were read, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 11.

Went through in Committee, with amendments, the Sinking fund, gold and silver duty, lead exportation, and Post Office bills.

Read a second time the Bishop of London's ordination bill. Passed the Ordnance debentures, Navy-holders, wax candle duty, and several other bills.

Reported the expiring laws bill, and ordered it to be engrossed.

The House having then resolved itself into a Committee on the bill "for the more effectual transportation of felons," a very uninteresting debate ensued, in which Mr Attorney-General and Mr Eden were the sole speakers. The clauses on which they differed and argued were these, "Whether the time that has elapsed since sentence was passed on felons not yet transported, should be considered as part of the period allotted for their absence? And, whether the King ought not to have it in his power to change the punishment which felons, liable to transportation, are doomed to suffer?"

The House next resolved itself into a Committee on the bill "for extending an act of the 23d of the present King (for regulating the trade with the American States) to the British settlements of Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. so as to determine upon a certain drawback on all iron, hemp, sail-cloth, and cordage coming originally from Russia, and the coast of the Baltic Sea." On this bill,

Mr Eden observed, that by the act of equalization, Ireland had engaged to pay a duty on all iron made in that kingdom, and exported to other countries, equal to the drawback which is laid on foreign iron exported from Great Britain. This, he said, was a point to which he wished to have adverted on a former occasion: But, as he was not till that day fully satisfied of that particular, he could not take upon him to deliver his opinion sooner. Mr Eden then entered into a pretty long detail of facts on the subject, and closed his observations with recommending to the House not to go that day, nor even this session, into any thing decisive on the business, as the Irish Parliament was not now sitting; and, in his opinion, it was proper that the two Parliaments should go hand in hand in every thing relative to the commerce of either country. As to cordage, the article, he observed, was not stated in the book of rates; it was impossible, therefore, that any drawback could be affixed to it, at that juncture, with any degree of propriety.

Mr Dundas said, if the bill was any longer postponed, it would be of the greatest disadvantage to our remaining American possessions. Procrastination would withhold the American (our present colonies) from going into the expence and trouble of regulating their commerce, so as to take the articles specified in the bill from this country, but they would repair directly to Russia, or other markets, from whence they might be had at the original price. If it were for no other reason but to promote the building of ships in America, it ought to be considered by every member in that House as an object of high moment to pass the bill as speedily as possible. All the articles which had been mentioned were necessary to the extension of that useful art; and if it was recollected of what importance the cultivation of that art was to Britain, no Gentleman would take it upon him to advise any step that had a tendency to promote delay.

Mr Eden remained unconvinced.

Mr H. Thornton agreed in most of the particulars stated by Mr Dundas. The conversation then dropping, the House went into a Committee on the corn distillery bill, on which

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that he had, different periods, entertained very different sentiments respecting the duties imposed on British spirits. He had long thought it would be wisdom to make a deduction of the duty, to the amount of five pence per gallon, or even of seven pence, but at present he should move for five pence. His reason was, that the fair trader might be able to meet the smuggler in the mar-

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ket on equal terms, and the revenue not be hurt by it, In France, he said, a very great alarm had been raised, on the report of the alterations to be made in the corn distilleries. The French had almost taken off the whole duty on their brandy, that it might sell more with a market in Britain. To prevent the bad effects of this policy, nothing could be done but to diminish very considerably, the duty now subsisting on British spirits. Mr Hays thought the lessening of the price of spirits would promote the vice among the lower classes of people, and make bread dear. Mr Dundas, Mr Baufey, &c. spoke. The question was at last put on the motion for filling up the blank with the words "fivepence," which was carried without a division. The Committee then went through the other clauses; and the House being refused, adjourned, without proceeding to further business.

From the London Papers, Aug. 12.
L O N D O N.

To-morrow several public bills will receive the royal assent by commission.

Hat Duty.—The manufacturer is to have nothing to do with the duty. The retailer is to procure and place a proper stamp in the inside of the crown, at the time of sale, according to the value of the hat, viz. for every hat sold at a price not exceeding 5 s. a duty of 3 d.—above 5 s. and not exceeding 10 s. 1 s. duty—10 s. and not exceeding 18 s. 2 s. duty—all above 18 s. 3 s. duty.

One of the first houses in Philadelphia failed a few weeks ago; and when the account came away, several others were expected to follow it.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 3.

A Spanish courier arrived yesterday evening at the hotel of the Ambassador of that nation, in seven days from Madrid, where the important intelligence had arrived of the complete destruction of the city of Algiers, which was set on fire in six or seven different places, on the 16th of last month, and all the public buildings burnt to the ground.

The Commander of the Maltese Squadron has gained great honour by this action, as he had almost the sole disposal of the bomb and gun boats, whose incessant discharge of artillery put the Moors in such a panic, that the majority deserted the town as soon as the flames broke out.

A prodigious number of people are slain. Among these are said to be the Re-hah, or Prime Minister of the Dey, the Pacha of the fleet, and several other officers. The Jews all went into the back country with their treasures, before the Spanish fleet arrived, expecting what the fate of the place would be against so large a force, where they remain in huts.

Don Barcelo, the Commander of the Spanish Squadron, remained still before the town in the Bay, to complete the total destruction of the city, that if possible no vestige might remain to cause any trouble in future to any of the European powers."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 12.

Bank Stock —	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 56½ a 57	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. red. 57½ a 58	Ditto unpaid, 5 disc.
3 per cent. 1720, —	Exchequer Bills, — disc.
Long Ann. 17½ a 7-16ths	Navy Bills, —
Short Ann. 1778, 72 5-16ths a 73	3 per cent. Scrip. 75½
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 75½
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 34 prem.
Ditto New Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 10 s. 6 d.
Ditto 1751, —	Light Long Ann. —

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 11. S. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 12.
HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday.

On the third reading of the bill for granting relief to the East India Company, particularly by allowing and empowering them to make a dividend of 8 per cent.

Lord Abington observed, that their Lordships had been summoned to attend their duty on the second reading of the bill; but that although the whole phalanx of Opposition had accordingly attended, they had not uttered a single word upon the subject. He called upon them now, to bring forward all the arguments they had to plead in opposition to the intended measure.

Lord Walsingham defended the measure of granting a dividend of 8 per cent. to the Company, which was necessary to their credit, and which an enlarged and just policy would authorize. Their Lordships were not only to consider the sum which the Company might at present have in ready cash, but the state of their affairs in general, and the probability of their gain, and advantages at the long run, in the course of trade and human events. It was in this manner, he said, that states and princes, by giving credit, fostered and established different branches of commerce.

The Duke of Portland said, that from what he knew of the situation and state of the Company, no dividend at all ought to be granted to them; but that if any were granted, it should be not 8 per cent. but 6 per cent. His Grace, by way of amendment to the bill, made a motion for this purpose.

Lord Stormont animadverted on the title and face of the bill. It was a bill, he said, for granting relief to the East India Company. The word relief implied an idea of straitened circumstances, of exigencies which but ill accorded with the notion of making such a dividend as 8 per cent. The condition of the nation, he said, oppressed with taxes, was not such as to admit such generous concessions. At a time when the ingenuity of political arithmetic and calculation was exhausted in inventing new impositions on the subjects of this kingdom, his Majesty's ministers, in their ardour to conciliate the favour and support of a powerful phalanx of men, lavished away on them treasures which they were obliged to refund from the very blood and vitals of the people. In the year 1773, the Company had been necessitated to reduce the rate of their dividend from 12 to 6 per cent. Yet this necessity had not had any unfavourable effect upon their credit. Credit depended, as on its basis, on good faith. It was maintained and invigorated by honesty and justice. At the period mentioned, the Company displayed to the world their honesty and good faith, when they disclosed at once the pressure of their circumstances, and a disposition to pay their debts to the utmost extent, to which that pressure would permit them to advance. Here his Lordship summoned the attention of the House, by declaring that he was going to reveal an important political secret. After an handsome compliment to the candour and political sincerity of the young Premier, he said, that that young Gentleman was convinced

of the impropriety, and absurdity of granting, in the present situation of the Company and nation, a dividend to the former of eight per cent. Accordingly, he had given up that measure, and had thoughts of reducing the dividend from eight to six per cent. But he had been persuaded by some of his confidants, or colleagues in office, to abide by the original determination, to grant a dividend of eight per cent. And this scheme was persevered in, from an idea, that it would support the declining credit of the Company. But his Lordship was of opinion, that such propping and bolstering up of falling credit would never have any efficacious and durable effects. He again insisted on the inseparable connection between credit and plain honest dealing; and the impossibility of maintaining the former without the latter. The famous South Sea Company, he observed, when they were on the very verge of destruction, had made a dividend of not less than fifty per cent. He reprobated all such measures, and particularly that now in agitation. He said, that the dividend proposed might be justly called an extravagant bounty to the East India Company.

The Chancellor, in reply to Lord Stormont, said, that the sum in dispute between those who favoured, and those who opposed the bill, was trifling. If sixty thousand pounds would materially alleviate the burdens of the public, he would perhaps be inclined to sacrifice the just demands of a particular society to the prosperity of the whole community. But, in the present case, no such temptation existed to deviate from justice. He maintained, that a dividend of eight per cent. was not an extraordinary bounty to the East India Company. He affirmed, that no merchant could trade on lower profits; and he put this, as a matter of fact, home to the feelings and conscience of every one of their Lordships. Was there any of them, he asked, who would commit his fortune to the contingencies of trade on lower terms? The dividend proposed was just; it was moderate; it was low. But, if it were otherwise, and that policy prescribed a temporary indulgence to the Company, it was in the power of the State to make them, on any proper occasion, repay it. And he hoped that their Lordships would not imitate the policy, which killed the hen that laid golden eggs. As to the political secret divulged by Lord Stormont, it was such a secret, he said, that he had never heard of it. The Chancellor, in this part of the subject, made a few side attacks with great dexterity on the Coalition.

Lord Stormont replied to the Chancellor, and the Chancellor to Lord Stormont. But we have already detailed what was most interesting in this debate.

The Committee then went through the bill without amendment.

The East-India regulation bill was returned from the House of Commons, with the amendments agreed to.

The bill relative to the forfeited estates in Scotland was, upon motion, ordered to be read a second time on Monday next, and their Lordships to be summoned.

The Clyde Navigation bill was reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ON the report of the Committee on hats, starch, &c. Mr Sheridan observed, that it was hard that the vendors of hats should both pay the tax, and pay also for a license.

The reports on these several bills, were ordered to be received to-morrow.

In a Committee on the American trade bill went through the same, reported it, and ordered the bill to be engrossed.

The petition upon the matter of General Murray, which had been referred to a Committee, was by leave withdrawn.

The order of the day for the third reading of the tea and window duty bill, being read, a clause was offered by way of rider: the further consideration of the said bill was put off till to-morrow.

The smuggling bill was read a third time, and passed.

It is imagined the House of Commons will not be able to adjourn before Monday next.

On Thursday the 12th instant, was married, at Clapham in Surrey, the Right Hon. Lord Balgonie, to Miss Thornton, daughter of John Thornton, Esq; of the same place.

Died at Thurston, 13th current, Miss Berley Hunter, eldest daughter of Robert Hunter, Esq; of Thurston.

Captain Cook, of the Prince Edward Cutter, in the service of the Customs, has taken and carried into Aberdeen two vessels, called the *Blackbird* and the *Friendship*, having on board spirits and tobacco.

The following is the substance of the Pension to the King, as prepared by the Committee of the County of Dublin, which met at Kilmarnock on the 9th inst.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the county of Dublin, with due reverence and sincere affection to your Majesty, beg leave to address you upon a subject of the utmost importance, not only to your regal dignity, but to the peace, security, and happiness of your people in the kingdom of Ireland.

It is not our part to enlarge at present on abstract principles of general government. A Prince of your Majesty's learning and reflection must be convinced, that the object of all just dominion is public good; and that the wisest system of civil policy will require reformation, when, by the inevitable corruption of successive times, it shall be found materially to vary from the purpose of its primitive institution.

The House of Commons, which, by the constitution that maintains your Crown, should be the genuine offspring of the people, conforming to their interests, possessed of their confidence, and MASTERS of their SANSON, is here subservient to an overbearing Aristocracy, alike injurious to the honour of our Sovereign, and oppressive to the general community. Instead of a fair and open election, which ought to constitute the representative Assembly, the public voice is over-ruled by party, and the council-seat of the nation usurped for sold for money, by the caprice of interested and ambitious individuals.

To this perversion of our boasted constitution, we must ascribe the various acts of Irish politics which have successively abused your gracious disposition, and afflicted this unhappy country.

To this we impute the unnecessary burthen of an enormous military establishment, at a season of profound tranquillity. To this we trace the contumely with which the public servants have dared to reject the remonstrances of the people. By this the freedom of the press, that supplement to the laws, and the palladium of our civil rights, has been invaded. Through this we are denied a bill to aid our drooping manufactures; by this we are loaded with superfluous taxes, which, instead of contributing to the honourable maintenance of the state, are squan-

dereled upon strangers and undeserving characters, in persons that insult our poverty. From this prolific source of evil, all industry is checked, while beggary and famine range our streets. By this, at length, the Government is lapsing into disrepute, and the deliberative assembly of the nation become not only odious, but incompetent.

We therefore call on you, in deep humility, yet with the confidence of freemen speaking to a patriot King, and beseech your Majesty to employ those powers wherewith the laws invest you, in dissolving a Parliament, which, being destitute now of public support, can no longer maintain its station in the legislature, or give energy to your royal authority.

But a dissolution would only intermit, not cure the distemper. The evil we seek to remove is not confined within the walls of Parliament; it extends to some dangerous principles in the received establishment of the House of Commons, and pervades the whole system of election.

To mark precisely the disorders we complain of, and to devise the remedy that best may heal them, we have appointed five Delegates to meet in consultation with Delegates from the other counties of this kingdom; and we further implore your co-operation with that assembly, in constructing finally an adequate, efficient, and constitutional representation of your faithful people of Ireland.

We shall not afflict you, by renewing in your royal breast the memory of those disasters wherewith you were long beset, thro' fatal adherence to an unpopular Parliament. We perceive with gladness the delusion is passed—you find that representatives can differ from constituents, and you know where to fix the preference. One fourth of the people on a late occasion in England, exclaimed against their House of Commons, and you prudently dissolved a Parliament which had lost the confidence of a quarter of the nation. Your Majesty is now implored to exert the same prerogative in Ireland; and we have an earnest in your wisdom as well as justice, that you will not despise the requisition of a whole kingdom.

Signed on behalf, and at the request of the county,
HENRY STEPHENS REILLY, Sheriff.

A Club of Gentlemen, who occasionally meet at Hill's Tavern, Parliament Square, having ordered the landlord to provide a Scotch dinner, on Saturday last he served up the following courses, truly Scotch:

FIRST COURSE.

1. A large dish of excellent hotchpotch, at the head.
2. A capacious tureen of rich beef broth, in the middle.
3. A well-seasoned haggefs, consisting of the usual ingredients, and grated bakes in place of meal, at the foot.

SECOND COURSE.

1. A smoking dish of beef and cabbage.
2. A top-head, with twelve trotters, boned, and interlarded with mutton chops, baked in a pyc;—the top-horns rising through the palate in the centre, with butting grandeur.
3. Two Solon geese, highly seasoned.

There were also excellent fresh herrings dressed in various ways, with crabs, muscles, cockles, &c. by way of corner dishes.—A desert of seasonable fruits closed the banquet.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

- July 28. Friends of Newcastle, Ledman, from Liebow for Leith, grain.
Three Friends of Leith, Scott, from Bon-nis for Copenhagen.
Farmer and Janet of and from Kincardine, Stewart, for Lth.
Minerva of and from Aberdeen, Gibbon, for Petersburg.
Jean of and from Kincardine, Rae, for ditto.
Friends of and from Leith, Robertson, for Copenhagen.
29. Friendship of Portfay, Betts, from Memel for Liverpool, grain.
Duchess of Buccleugh of Leith, Patton, from Koningberg for Leith.
Cecilia of Bon-nis, Johnston, from Riga for Bon-nis, with hax.
Molly of and from Kincardine, Miller, from Memel, with grain.
Jean of Carron, Neilson, from Dantzick, for Perth, ditto.
Anne of and from Montrose, Willock, from Dantzick, with ahes.
Oliver Branch of and for Leith, Dalrymple, from Liebow, grain.
Eliza of, and for Saltcoats, Boyd, from Memel, with wheat.
30. Duke of Athole of and for Bon-nis, Hart, from Dantzick, ditto.
Kerlaw of Saltcoats, Stephenson, from Memel, for Dublin, baulks.
Hobells & Mary of Dundee, Cathness, from Dantzick, for Lth.
Belmont Castle of and for Perth, Stoble, from Dantzick, with plank.
Hales Castle of and for Leith, Anderson, from Dantzick, with grain.
Peggy and Elizabeth of and for Kincardine, Izat, from Koningberg, with grain.

ELISNORE, JULY 31. 1784.

WIND, N. W.

WALTER WOOD.
ARRIVED AT LEITH, Aug. 16. Leith Packet, Thomson, from London, with goods; Star, Ritchie, from ditto, with ditto; Jean, Barr, from Alenmouth, with grain; Edin, Wilkinson, from Memel, with grain, &c.; John, Wilbart, from Koningberg, with grain.

List of Shipping at other ports, see last page of this Paper.

THERE is to be a Meeting of Gentlemen educated at DUNSE SCHOOL, under the care of the late Mr WILLIAM CRICKSHANK, at Mrs Weir's in Dunfermline, on Friday the 20th of August instant; when it is expected, that as many of these gentlemen as can make it convenient, will attend.

JAMES DICKSON of Antonhill, and
WILLIAM HOME of Broomhouse, Esqrs; } Stewards.

Dinner to be on the table at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Mr CAMPBELL of Newfield, are desired to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths upon the verity thereof, with Mr Kullill the trustee, immediately, in order that he may proceed to make a division of the price of Mr Campbell's estate; and such of them as do not comply with this order, betwixt and the first of October next, will have no share in the division.

CALLENDER MONTEATH.

UPON Saturday the 2d of August current, there will be exposed to SALE, by public roup, within the house of Malcolm McLeran, vintner in Callender, by 12 o'clock forenoon, all and hail that large and well-frequented INN, lying at the well end of the village of Callender in Monteth, consisting of a large dining-room, five bed-rooms, kitchen and closets, with a brew-house, cellars, stables that will contain 20 horses, and a barn.—The possessor of this Inn has 104 acres of good arable land inclosed, three acres of meadow, and five cows grazed at a very moderate rent. It is well adapted for passengers, being the first stage on the public military road betwixt Stirling and Fort William, and is most pleasantly situated on the banks of the Teath, which abounds with a great variety of fish, and good mair for shooting in the neighbourhood.

The articles of roup and conditions of sale will be seen in the hands of George Brown writer, Stirling; and Malcolm McLeran, the present possessor will show the premises.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

PHILIP BUTLER Master,

NOW lying on the berth in Leith harbour, taking in goods for London, and will sail on the 27th or 28th current, to be depended on.

This ship has good accommodation for passengers.



ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stranraer.
Aug. 1. Drn tick of and from Liverpool, Simons, for Hamburg.
 Remain in said Harbour.
 Liberty of Scarborough, Smith, from Narva, for Liverpool.
 Ellen of and for Lancaster, Mitchell, from ditto.
 Good Intent of Down, Shang, from Inverness, for Garloch.
 Brothers of and for Campbeltown, Templeton, from Dantzick.
 Bettie of Aberdeen, Anderson, from ditto, for Sligo.
 Lady Ann of and for Annan, Logan, from Gottenburgh.
 Good Agreement of Shiells, Wright, from Riga, for Liverpool.
 Blanching Hope of Newcastle, Wilson, from Riga, for ditto.
 Neptune of Stockton, Reath, from Memel, for ditto.
 Bettie of and for Maryport, Potts, from ditto.
 Peggy of Shiells, Robinson, from ditto, for Liverpool.
 Dolly of Newcastle, Smith, from Riga, for Dublin.
 Ann and Mary of Whitby, Bowman, from ditto, for Liverpool.
 Three Friends of and for Pittenweem, Black, from Fife.
 Four Brothers of Yarmouth, Smith, from Dantzick, for Liverpool.
 Queen of Naples of and for Liverpool, Crobie, from Hamb.
 Ellen Norry of Torryburn, Taylor, from Lochparton, for Hull.
 Elizabeth of and for Lochryan, Kellie, from Dram.
 Friends of Whitby, Johns, from Memel, for Lancaster.
 Charming Katty of and for Stornaway, Morrison, from Inverness.
 Peter of Workington, Brown, from Christianfoun.
 Friendship of Greenock, Leith, from Droghda, for Belfast.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, August 12. Janet, Logan, from Berwick, with oats; Elizabeth, Walker, from Montrose, with barley; William and Charles, Taylor, from Hull, with oak timber; Lady Charlotte, Leith, from Glasgow, with sundries; Peggy, Young, from Inverkeithing, with beef and biscuit.—14. Mary, Muirhead, from Alenmouth, with oats.—15. Glasgow, Walker, from London, with goods.

SAILED, August 12. Carron, Patterson, for Rotterdam, with cast iron; Glasgow Packet, Walker, for Alloa, with yeast.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, August 9. Providence, Scott, from Newry, in ballast; Cumbray's cutter, Crawford, from a cruise.—10. Elizabeth, Colquhoun, from Larne, with goods.—Jeanie, Tarbett, St Vincent, with sugar.—12. Minerva, Speirs, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum; Euphrates, Campbell, from ditto, with ditto; Jenny, Ker, from Londonderry, in ballast.

SAILED, August 11. Jean, McKay, for Newry, with sugar.—13. Greenock, Tarbett, for Rotterdam, with tobacco.

SEAL SKINS FOR SALE.

To be SOLD upon Thursday the 12th day of August instant, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Whale-fishing Company's office in Dunbar, by public roup, 500 SEAL SKINS; which will be put up in different lots, for the accommodation of offerers.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of the late Mr CRAIGIE of Kilgastown.
 THE agent in the ranking and sale of the estate of Kilgastown requests, that the creditors will meet by themselves, or their doers, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, on Tuesday next the 17th instant, at one o'clock afternoon.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of THOMAS GLEN, Maltman in Pollockshaws.
 THE Lords of Council and Session having, on the 28th day of July last, sequestrated the real and personal estate of the said Thomas Glen, in terms of an act passed in the 23d year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland," appointed the creditors to meet at Paisley the 10th day of August current, in order to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate; in consequence whereof the meeting made choice of James Gibson writer in Paisley to be factor, and appointed Wednesday the 8th of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Mrs Sheid viotner in Glasgow, for a general meeting of the said creditors to chuse a factor or trustee, or succession of trustees, on the said estate. And the said James Gibson having applied to the Sheriff of Renfrew for naming one day in each of the four succeeding weeks to be set apart for the public examination of the bankrupt, and of his family, or others acquainted with his business, his Lordship appointed Tuesday the 17th day of August current, at twelve o'clock noon, and the three succeeding Tuesdays thereafter, at the same hour, within the Courthouse of the Tolbooth of Paisley, for the examination above mentioned.

These are therefore intimating to the said debtor and his creditors the said appointments, requiring them to be present at the fittings of the Sheriff, and the creditors to meet at time and place foresaid, in order to chuse a factor or a trustee, or succession of trustees, on the said estate, and to bring along with them their vouchers of debt, and affidavits thereon.

FIRST NOTICE—FIRST TERM.

THAT in the Process of Ranking and Sale, originally raised, intended and pursued before the Lords of Council and Session, at the instance of Edward Duke of Norfolk and others, against the Governor and Company of Undertakers, for raising the Thames water in York-buildings and their creditors; and thereafter carried on by and at the instance of John Wallis, Francis Barlow, and Alexander Gerrard, Esqrs. trustees for the creditors, under a trust-disposition executed by the said Governor and Company, and also at the instance of Martha Grove, only child and heir of Samuel Grove, bachelor of laws, of St James's, Westminster, and others, creditors of the said Company—And in the Process of Reduction, Improbation, and Declarator, raised, intended and pursued before the said Lords, at the instance of the said Governor and Company of Undertakers for raising the Thames water in York-buildings, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against the said John Wallis, Francis Barlow, and Alexander Gerrard, Esqrs. the said Martha Grove and others, creditors of the said Company, conjoined with the said process of ranking and sale—the Lord Monboddo, Ordinary, by interlocutor dated the 10th day of August 1784, assigned the 12th day of November next to the whole creditors of the Governor and Company of Undertakers for raising Thames water in York Buildings, to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them respectively, against the said Company, or their estates, and whole vouchers thereof in the foresaid conjoined processes of ranking and sale, and reduction and improbation remitted thereto, and conjoined therewith, and that for the first term: with certification as in a reduction and improbation: And ordained this notice of the said interlocutor, assigning the first term, to be infer in the Edinburgh Evening Courant and Caledonian Mercury once every week for three weeks successively, to the end it may come to the knowledge of all parties concerned.

R. C. DUNBAR, Clerk.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, August 11, 1784.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY the 20th of August instant, at

Twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale, by public Auction, in the Excise Warehouse of Leith, thirty chests containing 250 lbs. of Fine BLACK TEA, lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer, and which may be seen in the said Warehouse, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

Also, on FRIDAY the 20th of August instant, at One o'clock afternoon, there will be exposed to sale, by public Auction, in the house of Charles White, vintner on the Shore of Leith, a CUTTER, (formerly the Royal George Excise Yacht, and now lying in Leith Roads) of the burthen of 153 tons, with all her tackle, apparel, furniture, materials, and two boats, either with or without twelve eighteen pounder Carromades.

The vessel, which is very strong, and well built, and remarkably fit for the Guinea, or fruit, or wine trade, and her inventory, which is full and complete, may be seen, with the conditions of sale, any time next week, by applying to Mr James Hamilton, Shoremaster of Leith.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 46 s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 42 s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

HOUSE in DYSART to SELL.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, upon Friday the 20th day of August 1784, within the house of James Dobie, innkeeper in Dysart, between the hours of five and six afternoon,
 THAT LARGE HOUSE in the High Street of Dysart, presently possessed by Andrew Reddie, Esq. It consists of a neat dining room, parlour, six fire rooms, with kitchen, and very fine vaults and cellars, a well-flocked pigeon house, good kitchen garden, a stable, and many other conveniences. If the purchaser chuses, he may also have a barn, with a small inclosure, a small green, and a well.

The town of Dysart is well situated for carrying on trade and manufactures; and if the purchaser incline, they may have two good Houses adjoining to the above, which, at a trifling expence, can be converted into a factory. The convenience of sea bathing is an additional recommendation, as the dwelling house is within five minutes walk of a place where it may be practised at all hours with the utmost privacy.

For particulars apply to Andrew Reddie, Esq. the proprietor, at Dysart, or James Home, clerk to the signet.

FARMS in PEEBLES-SHIRE to LET.

To be Let for such number of years as may be agreeable to the tenants, and entered upon at the term of Whitfunday next,
 THE Farms of NETHER and OVER MINZIONS, in the shire of Peebles and parish of Tweedfminn, presently possessed by John Tweedie, tenant in Stanhope, and Alexander Tweedie, tenant in Drevva. The farms are upon the fourth side of the Tweed, opposite to the Inn of Beila. Robert Brown and David Henderson, herds in Nether Minzion, and Alexander Borthwick and Elijah Henderson, herds in Over Minzion, will show the marches of the farms.

Those who wish to take both or either of the farms may apply to Lord Chief Baron, the proprietor, or to Ludovick Grant, jun. writer in Edinburgh.

FARM NEAR INVERNESS.

TO be LET on lease, for such number of years as may be agreeable to the tenant, and entered upon at the term of Whitfunday next.

THE LANDS of KINMYLIES, in the parish and county of Inverness, consisting of 502 acres of arable land, and several hundred acres of well-grown planting. One half of the arable land is inclosed and subdivided, and the proprietor will inclose and subdivide the other half, or make a proper allowance to the tackman for doing it.

These lands have a fine southern exposure, and come close to the well suburb of the town of Inverness. The whole of them lie within a mile of the town, which makes the carriage of dung and other manure very easy to the tackman; and as the planting is well grown, and forms a ring round the farm, it not only affords considerable shelter, but will enable the tackman to winter a number of cattle.—There is a convenient farm house and offices answerable.

Proposals for a lease may be given to, or Major Frazer of Balladrum, or to Alexander Baillie, Esq. of Dochfour, near Inverness, to Lachlan Duff writer to the signet in Edinburgh; or to Mr Robert Webster at Foulis, near Dundee; and every offer will be kept secret that is not accepted of.

SALE OF LANDS, MANSION-HOUSE, &c.

IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
 TO be SOLD, the MAINS of MOLLANCE, with the Mansion-House, Offices, Garden and Policy, situated within twelve miles of Kirkcudbright, and sixteen miles of Dumfries, on the great military road from thence to Ireland; as also, as much of the adjoining Farms to the extent of 1000l. per annum, or more, as purchasers may incline.

The House is modern, being built about thirty years ago, large and commodious, and with a complete set of offices, is in the very best repair. The situation is fine, and commands very extensive prospects of the adjacent country, which is remarkably pleasant, and well cultivated. There is about 50 acres of wood in the policy, part of which is tall grown, part lately planted, and all in a most thriving condition.

The fertility of these Lands is too well known to need description, and they are occupied by a set of as wealthy, industrious, and intelligent tenants as any in that country; but are still capable of great improvement, by means of shell marle, of which there is abundance within these lands, and in the neighbourhood. Coal and Lime are brought by water-carriage within four miles of the premises, where also the produce may be exported.

The Lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the farm-steadings are all either lately built or in the best repair.

James Carter, overseer at Mollance, will show the premises.

For further particulars, apply to James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Ramsay writer in Dumfries.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands of ARNEIL and CROSBIE, situated in the county of Ayr, and parish of Kilbride. These lands are extensive, and very improvable. They consist of above 2700 acres, mostly inclosed and subdivided, of which above 900 are arable, about 200 meadow, and the remainder very fine pasture ground. They are at present all out of lease, and have for some years past been let from year to year for pasture only, and in that way yield above 700l. of rent, after deduction of public burdens. The sea, which is the boundary on one side, affords an inexhaustible fund of sea-weed for manure, and there is plenty of coal and lime at a very moderate distance from the lands. The mansion-house is old, and not in good repair; but there is a very good garden, and between 40 and 50 acres of natural wood and planted timber, all in the most thriving condition, part of it ready for cutting. The situation, with respect to views, shelter, highways, &c. is very agreeable and commodious. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and their valuation affords two freehold qualifications.

For further particulars apply to John Tait writer to the signet, who has power to sell, and who will show the title-deeds. The lands themselves, with accurate plans of them, will be shown by William Brown writer in Kilmarnock.

By Authority of the Court of Session.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th day of December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

THE LANDS of WESTER RYND, lying in the parish of Rynd and county of Perth, the proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 165l. 6s. and the upset price is appointed to be 4132l. 10s. Sterling, being 25 years purchase of said rent. They consist of about 200 acres Scots measure, and give a freehold qualification.

This estate is situate upon the river Earn, about one mile above its junction with the Tay, and as much below the bridge of Earn, and is distant about three computed miles from the town of Perth, to which there is easy communication by good roads, or by the river, which is navigable by vessels of considerable burden for some miles above these Lands.

The greatest part of the estate is surrounded by the river Earn, which forms a peninsula, containing about 100 acres, upon the neck whereof is situated a neat and commodious Mansion-house adjoining, whereto are office-houses, dove-cot, garden, and two large orchards, well stored with fruit trees of various kinds, and of the best qualities.—The house and orchards are well sheltered with barren planting, which, with the timber upon the banks of the river, consisting chiefly of oaks, ash, and remarkably fine Laburnums, are very valuable.

Within the bounds of the estate are four Salmon-fishings, presently very low rented. The grounds are also low set, paying at present only about 16 shillings per acre; whereas the Lands in the neighbourhood, though of no better quality, give from 35 to 40 shillings per acre.

For further particulars, enquire of John Young, junior, writer in Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup and auction, within the King's Arms Inn, Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 15th day of October next, between the hours of three and four afternoon,

The Two and a Half-merk Land of DORNELLS, lying in the parish of Balmaghie, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 400 acres or thereby; besides a loch of 20 acres, well stored with perch and pyke. They hold of the Crown, and are rented at about 45l. Sterling.

Also, the WOODS on the marches between the lands of Livingston and Finnefins, in said parish of Balmaghie, consisting of Oak, Ash, Beech, and Birch.

The articles of roup and title-deeds to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, and Thomas Stothart writer in Dumfries, to either of whom persons inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 19th day of August 1784, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

LOT I. The Lands and Barony of Ravenstoun, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the eight-merk Land of DOWALTOUN, lying in the parishes of Glafferton and Sorbie, and county of Wigton, consisting of 2648 acres or thereby, and paying 1090l. Sterling of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 1060l. To be exposed at the reduced price of 25000l. Sterling.

On this estate, which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided, there is a large commodious modern mansion-house, with suitable offices, all in good repair; also, fine Gardens, and an extensive Policy, laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting very thriving. This estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it. It holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight freehold qualifications on the old extent. The tythes are valued, and about 500 acres lying round the mansion-house, are presently out of lease.

If the said lands are not sold in cumulo, they will be exposed in the following PARCELS:

PARCEL 1. The eight-merk land of Lochtown, or Remistoun, now called the Mains of Castlestewart, with the house, offices, gardens, and Policy of Castlestewart; the four-merk land of Gremnan, and four-merk land of Drumrae, lying in the parish of Glafferton, of about 470l. 17s. Sterling of yearly rent.

PARCEL 2. The eight-merk Land of Dowaltoun, lying in the parish of Sorbie, and rented presently at 147l. 16s. 11d. Sterling, and rises to 156l. 5s. 9d. in 1788.

PARCEL 3. The four-merk land of Barmullen and Stonhouse Croft, Ravenstoun Mill and Coalfield, lying in the said parish of Sorbie, presently rented at 107l. 15s. but rises at Whitfunday 1784 to 113l. 15s.

PARCEL 4. The five-merk land of Culnag, lying in the said parish of Sorbie, presently rented at 107l. 15s. Sterling.

PARCEL 5. The three-merk land of Culke and Drumgams, and the lands of Wellcroft, presently rented at 104l. 11s. Sterling.

PARCEL 6. The four-merk land of Barledow, lying in the said parish of Sorbie, and presently rented at 111l. 3s. 9d.

There are three freehold qualifications on the 1st Parcel, and one on each of the other five Lots.

LOT II. The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres, or thereby, and paying 410l. Sterling of yearly rent, to be exposed at the reduced price of 9500l. Sterling, either in cumulo, or in the following PARCELS, viz.

PARCEL 1. The Mains of Duchrae, and Lands of Ullock, Meikle and Little Craigs, as presently possessed by Samuel and David McLellan, at the yearly rent of 135l. 2s. Sterling, at the upset price of 3120l.

PARCEL 2. Drumglass, Tornock, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, as presently possessed by James McConochy, at the yearly rent of 145l. 10s. Sterling, at 3440l.

PARCEL 3. Unoch, Clonie, and Mill of Duchrae, as presently possessed by Andrew McMin, at the yearly rent of 108l. 19s. Sterling, at 2530l.

And, lastly, Drumbreck, as presently possessed by William McKenzie, at the yearly rent of 20l. 9s. 10d. Sterling, at 480l.

The Barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 925l. 6s. 8d. Scots.

It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the Lock of Carlingwork, most of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on Parcel 2d. of this estate, which, at last cutting, 1768, sold for 400l. Sterling; there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 100l. Sterling.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above their rents. The tythes are also valued and the purchaser will have a right to them.

LOT III. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the town of Wigton, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabel Stewart.

LOT IV. A HOUSE in the town of Whithorn, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir.

The title deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estates, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom or to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain,) persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel McCall at Corbie, near Newtontown, will show the lands.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU.

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM OF TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsefnesses, Throats, and Diffusions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against which, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Published by Authority of the King's Patent, Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY, the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than 20 years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Pimples from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without least injuring the Enamel; perfectly softens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other diseases in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, ever violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the glass, the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which can be answered, all others, even though sold under his name, spurious.